

The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 72.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

A PEACE JUBILEE

The President Invited to Attend One to be Held at Birmingham, Ala.

FUTURE PLANS AS TO THE ARMY

Secretary Alger Gives Out Some of Them--No More Changes in Orders Disbanding Regiments--Those Retained to be Sent to Camps Until Needed in Foreign Parts--He Opposes Soldiers Having Any Food But Army Rations--Full Duties Paid on Food for Starving Cubans--The Proposed Military Parade.

Washington, September 6.--The train bearing the president and Mrs. McKinley and their party reached the Pennsylvania railroad station promptly at 7:30 o'clock a. m., today. The carriage from the White house met them and the president and Mrs. McKinley were driven directly there. The chief executive and his wife show the beneficial effects of their brief outing and express themselves as being greatly pleased with their short outing.

The Spanish government has requested this government the privilege of sending a few small gunboats to certain of the Philippine islands where the insurgents are particularly active, with a view of maintaining Spanish sovereignty there. The matter was discussed at today's cabinet meeting. No announcement has been made as to the result of the consideration of the matter, but it is understood that the request will be granted.

Secretary Day probably will not resume the discharge of the functions of secretary of state, and it may be assumed that his connection with the department, save in the capacity of a peace commissioner, terminated when he left Washington for Ohio recently.

Upon his return to Washington it is expected that he will come to the state department for the purpose of bidding farewell to the employees.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The president today issued the following:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, September 6.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States of America, I do hereby order and direct that upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the island of Cuba by the forces of the United States, beef, cattle and other food supplies, intended for the relief of the starving inhabitants of the island, may be admitted free of duty, subject to the discretion of the commanding officer of the United States forces at the port of the entry, who is hereby charged with the responsibility for the gratuitous distribution of said food supplies to the starving inhabitants of the island."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

RECORD OF HOSPITAL AT CAMP THOMAS.

The following telegram was received today at the war department:

"Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 6.

"General H. C. Corbin, Washington, D. C.:

"Second division, Third corps hospital closed yesterday. This is the one that has been most generally and severely criticised. Following is its record since established June 10th: Total number of patients, 2,462, total deaths 33. Of these cases 270 were typhoid and of the total deaths, 28 were from typhoid."

"Brigadier General of Volunteers."

CAMP SHIPP.

The camp at Anniston, Ala., in command of General Frank has been named Camp Shipp, in honor of Lieutenant William E. Shipp, Tenth cavalry, who was killed before Santiago. Lieutenant Shipp was appointed to West Point from North Carolina.

TROOPS FROM PORTO RICO ORDERED TO MONTAUK.

New York, September 6.--General Shafter has been informed unofficially, that four transports with troops from Porto Rico will upon arrival at New York, be directed to disembark at Montauk Point the regiments they bring. General Shafter has understood, unofficially, that the Odam and the Mississippi are two of the troop ships and that the four vessels alluded to are due to reach Montauk Point on September 7th and 8th.

It has been understood as having been ordered by the war department that none of the troops that have been in Porto Rico was to go to Montauk Point, but that all should land in New York and go to their homes or posts from this city. No one whose opinion is valuable hazards an explanation of the change in the secretary of war's design.

The Odam brings General Miles and his staff and nine companies of the Second Wisconsin, twenty eight officers and about 800 men. It is surmised that, should General Shafter's unofficial information turn out to be official, the Chester, with Generals Schenck and Hains and their staffs and forty-one officers and 715 men, of the Fourth Pennsylvania, will be sent to Montauk Point.

NEW YORK WANTS A MILITARY PARADE.

New York, September 6.--Mayor Van Wyck sent the following telegram today to President McKinley:

"The people of the city of New York are sincerely desirous of witnessing a review of the United States soldiers, regulars and volunteers, before they are disbanded or distributed, and they sincerely hope and respectfully request that you will exercise your authority to give them an opportunity to see the troops and show their appreciation of

the services which the soldiers have rendered to the country. A committee of citizens has this day been appointed to take certain action in the matter, and the people of this city are ready to act at once."

ALGER TO VISIT THE CAMPS.

Washington, September 6.--Secretary Alger announced today that he intended to make a tour of the various camps at which large bodies of men are now stationed, with a view to ascertaining for himself the exact condition of affairs. The secretary's intention is to start very soon, probably next week.

PRISONERS NOT CRUELY TREATED BY PHILIPPINES.

Admiral Dewey was recently called upon to investigate reports that the Spanish prisoners taken by the insurgents in the Philippines were subjected to cruel treatment. A cable message was received from Admiral Dewey today saying that the story probably originated from the fact that insurgents were unable to meet the wants of the sick Spanish prisoners, owing to a lack of physicians and medical supplies. He said he had been unable to find any proof of acts of cruelty on the part of the insurgents.

DEWEY'S POWERFUL FLEET.

A report from Constructor Capps at Manila, just received here, states that, aside from the small gunboats which have been raised and put into the service of Admiral Dewey, none of the Spanish ships of war engaged in the battle of Manila bay is likely to be raised. Mr. Capps was sent to the Asiatic station especially to assist in putting the squadron in first class condition for any emergency. Already the flagship Olympia and the Raleigh have been docked and cleaned at Hong Kong and the Boston arrived there last Saturday for the same purpose. Within the course of a few weeks, at the outside, Admiral Dewey's squadron will have been thoroughly renovated, and, reinforced as it has been by the Monterey and the Monadnock and with other ironclads within easy reach, the admiral will be in shape to meet any who may threaten to disturb his possession of Manila.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Shortly after 11 o'clock tonight President McKinley announced the names of his appointees on the industrial commission. They are: Andrew L. Harris, Ohio; S. N. D. North, Massachusetts; Frank P. Sargent, Illinois; Ellison A. Smythe, South Carolina; John M. Farquhar, New York; Eugene D. Conger, Michigan; Thomas W. Phillips, Pennsylvania; Charles J. Harris, North Carolina; C. M. D. Ratchford, Indiana.

SENATOR GRAY TENDERED PEACE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It may be said positively now that Mr. Justice White, of the United States supreme court, has finally declined the tender of membership in the Spanish American peace commission. The president has been aware for several days of the decision of Justice White, but for various reasons did not make it public. In the same way it is now understood that the vacant place on the commission has been offered to Senator George Gray, of Delaware, one of the leading democratic members of the senate and a member of the minority of the foreign relations committee. Senator Gray had a long conference with the president today, the conference relating partly to the work of the Canadian commission, of which Senator Gray is a member, and partly to the peace commission. While the senator has not definitely indicated his acceptance of the peace commissionership, it is regarded as not unlikely that he will finally be the fifth member of the commission.

Washington, 1.--September 7.--An invitation was extended to President McKinley today by a delegation of prominent Alabamians to visit the city of Birmingham about the 20th of October, when it is proposed to hold a peace jubilee there. The delegation was made up of Representatives Clayton, Stallings and Underwood, Dr. J. W. Hughes, Colonel Youngblood, E. W. Barrett, J. H. Bingham, Walker Percy and J. W. Bass. The members had a very pleasant and informal talk with the president, but the latter, while expressing a desire to visit the city, could give no definite assurance to his callers that he would do so. Major General Lee, who is in command of the troops at Jacksonville, the president said, was very anxious that he should visit that camp and review the troops stationed there, and if he found it practicable to comply with General Lee's request he would at the same time pay a visit to the Alabama city. The delegation assured the president that any change necessary would be made in the date of the peace jubilee to suit his convenience if he found it practicable to go south.

Major John Earle, of the First South Carolina regiment, stationed at Jacksonville, was at the White house and war department today, representing the officers of that regiment, to protest strongly against the mustering out of the regiment. He says that the officers and men of the regiment do not want to be mustered out, but want to continue in service. They are bitter against Governor Ellerbe for recommending that they be mustered out and threaten

to make it warm for the governor in the primary election soon to be held. FULL DUTIES PAID ON RATIONS SENT TO STARVING CUBANS.

A cable message was received from Havana today, stating that the Spanish authorities absolutely refused to allow the Comal to land the provisions which are carried for the starving inhabitants of Cuba unless the full duty was paid. Secretary Alger thereupon ordered the duties upon the 1,000,000 rations to be paid and directed that they be distributed under the supervision of the United States officers. Whatever the opinion the department might have of the action of the Spanish authorities, it is believed that the United States cannot afford to allow the people who are hungry to suffer because the Spaniards insist upon the payment of the full duty. It is also stated by the secretary that the United States insists upon conformity to its orders where it holds possession and the authority of Spain in Cuba must be recognized where its flag still waves.

OFFICERS PROMOTED.

The president has made the following promotions for distinguished services at Santiago:

To be major generals of volunteers--Brigadier General William M. Ludlow and Brigadier General S. S. Sumner.

To be brigadier generals--Colonel Richard Comba, Fifth infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth infantry.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS TOWARD THE ARMY.

Secretary Alger is putting his affairs in shape to admit of his absence from Washington on a tour of inspection of the army camps throughout the country. He will leave tomorrow evening, going first to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and then to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Now that the active war operations have closed, the secretary feels free to express certain views entertained by the president and himself respecting the plans for the treatment of the soldiers and touching the persons upon whom the government has placed its reliance for some of the matters of complaint. In this connection he says:

"The regiments that have been ordered mustered out will be mustered out. The regiments that have been designated by the president to remain in the service will have to remain. As soon as we have mustered out 100,000 more or less, we shall reorganize the army, every brigade, division and corps, and put them into comfortable camps until such of them as are needed are withdrawn for service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. In these camps, with the exception of the past to guide us, sanitary conditions will be strictly enforced. The men composing the army will be treated as soldiers. They will be shown every possible consideration and their health will be preserved. The officers commanding regiments and companies will be held strictly accountable for the sanitary conditions of the camps. They are the ones who should be held responsible. During the war many of these officers disregarded the specific instructions that have been given looking to the proper care of their men. Now it is time for them to take this work upon themselves, and with the knowledge that they are to remain in service, they will be expected to devote their best energies to the work. Where men are incompetent to discharge their duties, they must give way to competent men, for again I wish to make it clear that these companies and regimental officers are to be held to account for the welfare of their men."

ARMY RATIONS GOOD ENOUGH.

"Now a word as to the feeding of these troops. The army ration is all that is necessary for a soldier. I hope that there will be less food given to the men from outside sources. The dainties gratify the taste of the men, but they are of no real help and only tend to breed dissatisfaction where they do not actually destroy the health of the men. The army ration today, as it has been, and as it will be in the future, is a sound, healthy diet."

"The principal difficulty we have had to contend with is the recklessness of youth. In the vigor of sound health they would not be given to making up our army could not be induced to take proper care of themselves."

"When a regiment is designated to be mustered out, no further appeals will be allowed to influence the department. The exact ratio, because to do so would be to divide regiments, but the purpose will be to treat all states fairly and as near alike as possible."

"The great complaint of the soldiers is homesickness and a great deal of this has been caused by the incessant publications in the sensational newspapers. Some of it is also chargeable to the fact that the men entered the army with the expectation that their services would be very short. Every experienced officer knows that great many men die of homesickness. Following the depression that ensues upon homesickness come other maladies to which the homesick soldier falls an easy victim and it is impossible to check their course. Now, in my mind the American people should try to brace up these men; to encourage them and cause them to remember that they are soldiers and are expected to meet a soldier's duties. The people of this country should not have the impression that they have sent in the army a lot of boys unfit to stand the unavoidable vicissitudes of camp life. Some of the complaints that have been published are calculated to make the American army appear in a poor light to the eyes of the nations of the world."

The secretary gave earnest assurance of his purpose to carry out strictly the decision he had announced to hold field officers responsible for the condition of their men.

THE PARADE IN NEW YORK CONDITIONAL.

New York, September 7.--Mayor Van Wyck received today from President McKinley an answer to the telegram requesting permission for the troops of the regular and volunteer army to parade in this city at the celebration of a peace jubilee. The answer is as follows:

"Your message of the 6th received. It would be very gratifying to me, if the health of the soldiers will allow, to permit a review which will enable the people of the city of New York to show their appreciation of the brave men who in the last three months have performed such heroic services to the country. I will direct that the commanding generals, as well as the medical officers of the army, now in New York, and arriving there, shall report upon the probable effect upon the health of the troops of the parade you propose. If they report that it will not be injurious to the health of the soldiers, in their present condition, during this heated term, and it is agreeable to the officers and soldiers themselves, it will afford me special pleasure to comply with your patriotic suggestion."

WISCONSIN TROOPS SENT WEST.

The nine companies of the Second Wisconsin volunteers, which reached port today on board the transport Obdan, were landed at 12:30 o'clock p. m., at the Erie railroad yards in Weehawken, where a special train was waiting to convey them westward.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Annual Session--A Grand Parade--Men of Morgan's and Kerby Smith's Command Mingling With the Federal Veterans--Governor Pingree Hissed.

Cincinnati, September 7.--The great annual pageant of the Grand Army was the event today.

The veterans began assembling early for the parade and were too tired for meetings or anything else after the ranks were broken shortly after 4 o'clock. The parade occurred under the brightest blue sky, and, with everything in its favor, it surpassed all expectations. Some men met during the parade today who had not met since they were mustered out, over thirty years ago. Among the spectators were many of the old confederate "Morgan Raiders," who crossed the Ohio river and foraged all around Cincinnati and throughout southern Ohio during the war. There were also many confederates here who were with General Kirby Smith when he marched over the Kentucky hills within sight of this city.

As those in blue and gray mingled, the veterans of the grand army, as well as Morgan's raid, with the demonstration today the series of festivities is almost closed and the business sessions of the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliaries begin tomorrow.

Music Hall was again packed to its fullest capacity tonight for the camp fire. As Governor Pingree, of Michigan, was compelled to take train at 1:30 o'clock for Detroit, he was given the first place on the programme. The governor referred to the mismanagement and destitution of the soldiers. He cited several cases of abuse and suffering to the delay of "red tape," and became very vehement in denunciation of such formalities at the sacrifice of comfort, health and human life. After citing a particular case of bad management in the distribution of disinfectants, he said:

"If Secretary Alger had been given full power such things would never have happened."

The hisses of derision were turned into cheers and repeated calls for Governor Pingree, but he had left the hall and refused to return.

Our Commissioners in San Juan.

San Juan de Porto Rico, September 7.--This afternoon Captain General Macias returned the visit of courtesy paid him yesterday afternoon by Major General Brooke, Rear Admiral Schley and Brigadier General Gordon, the United States military commissioners.

Earlier in the day Admiral Schley, with his personal staff, Lieutenant Sears and Lieutenant Wells, returned the official visit paid him yesterday by Brigadier Vallorino, of the Spanish marine corps. Toward evening Admiral Schley and General Gordon went to Rio Piedras, the suburb of San Juan, where General Brooke has established his headquarters at the country residence of Captain General Macias, and conferred respecting their instructions as military commissioners. The commission will probably not meet for business for several days.

Admiral Schley expects to occupy a cottage at Rio Piedras while there, owing to the extreme heat of the city.

The gunboat Wasp, Captain Ward, sailed for Charleston tonight with Captain W. M. Folger, Ensign Blackley and Cadet Nelson, of the New Orleans. Lieutenant Commander Dey is left in command of the New Orleans.

Spanish Prisoners Embark.

Norfolk, Va., September 7.--Forty-four of the officers and men captured with the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago left the naval hospital today in charge of Lieutenant Segre for New York, where they will embark for Spain. Lieutenant Segre, who speaks English, was profuse in thanks to the hospital authorities for kindness shown the captives. The Spaniards embarked on the steamer Old Dominion, of the Old Dominion Steamship Line.

DROWNED AT CAMP WIKOFF

Two Officers are Swept Out by the Surf.

GEN. WHEELER'S SON

And a Companion, Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, Go Into the Surf While it is Very High and Are Seen No More. Soldiers Patrolling the Beach for the Bodies--General Wheeler Has Nothing to Say About the Accident--His Three Daughters With Him.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I.--September 7.--Thomas H. Wheeler, son of General Joseph Wheeler, and Second Lieutenant Newton D. Kirkpatrick, first cavalry, were drowned while bathing here this afternoon.

Young Wheeler was a naval cadet in his second year. He had been acting on his father's staff for some time past. He was 17 years of age, was a fine fellow and had made a host of friends among the old officers.

Together with Lieutenant Kirkpatrick he went to the beach this afternoon to enjoy the surf bathing. The surf ran high and the undertow was very strong.

Apparently no one saw the young men drowned and it was not until about 5 o'clock that they were missed. Their clothes were found a short distance from General Wheeler's tent, close to the water and it is believed that the young officers were swept away by the strong seas.

Tonight a detail of sixty men from the first cavalry is stationed along the coast to watch for the bodies that may be thrown upon shore.

While in command at Camp Wikoff, General Wheeler's headquarters were located on a high hill near the station a considerable distance back from the water. It was only today that his headquarters were shifted down to the beach. His tent and the tents of his staff officers are not more than twenty yards from the water's edge. It was this change of location that gave young Wheeler and young Kirkpatrick an opportunity to indulge themselves in the surf. They had often spoke of so doing.

Every one is convinced that they were drowned today.

Of the accident, General Wheeler has nothing to say. His three daughters, two of whom have been acting as nurses in the general hospital, and the other as a nurse in the detention hospital, are with him, grief-stricken. Lieutenant Kirkpatrick was from Virginia. He was appointed second lieutenant June 12, 1896.

Republican Factions in Virginia.

Norfolk, Va., September 7.--The Bowden-Burroughs faction of the republican party met in convention here today and nominated W. S. Holland of Isle of Wright county to represent the Second district in congress.

The Wise-Carney faction will hold a convention at Hampton September 22nd and nominate a candidate.

Lynchburg, Va., September 7.--The Sixth district republican convention today nominated C. A. Heermans, of Montgomery, for congress. There was a bolt, the bolters all being colored, and they nominated Daniel Butler, colored, of Lynchburg.

Richmond, Va., September 7.--The republicans of this the Third district, split in their efforts to nominate a candidate for congress at Hanover court house today. Two conventions were held. The anti-machine men named Otis H. Russell, ex-postmaster and ex-collector of internal revenue at Richmond, and the machine, or administration men, B. B. Welsiger, postmaster of Manchester. Both factions endorsed the administration.

Cervera Expresses Gratitude.

Washington, September 7.--Admiral Cervera, his son, Lieutenant Angelo Cervera, and Lieutenant F. Gomez Imaz, arrived here this morning from Norfolk and called at the navy department. In the absence of Secretary Long, the admiral and his companions paid their respects to Assistant Secretary Allen and to him expressed the thanks and gratitude of Admiral Cervera for the kindly treatment accorded him and his men while prisoners of the United States. The party remained but a few moments, when they drove directly to the Baltimore and Ohio depot, where they boarded the 10 o'clock train for New York.

Work Given Up.

"I had boils all over my body and I became so weak I could hardly walk. I became reduced in flesh and was obliged to give up work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me sound and well so that I have been able to resume my work. I now weigh 200 pounds." Charles W. Poke, Brucetown, Virginia.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



A PITCHED BATTLE

Between Factions of the Silver Republicans of Colorado--One Man Killed and Three Wounded.

Colorado Springs, Colo., September 7.--A pitched battle occurred in this city at day break today, between the two factions of the silver republican party of this state, in which one man was killed, and three were wounded. The dead is Charles S. Harris, of Denver, an employee at Denver of the Gulf railway. The wounded were removed by their friends and their identity has not been definitely established. It is said that a man named Palmer was shot in the cheek, but not seriously injured. Another man had his hand shot nearly off, and another received a flesh wound in the arm.

Harris and the men who were wounded were supposed to have been members of the attacking force. Chairman Blood, A. M. Stevenson and other leading silver republicans openly charge Sheriff Boynton, of this county, and Internal Revenue Collector Frank Howbert, of Denver, with leading the attack.

Sheriff Boynton states that the Mr. Howbert and Chief of Police Gaitright did not go to the opera house until the battle began and then only to take possession of the place. Five men were arrested in the house and one, it is claimed by the police, had a smoking Winchester in his hands. The prisoners are: Walter Russell, J. W. Lupton, J. J. Long, A. C. Smith and A. F. Monke, all of Cripple Creek. They are charged with the murder of Harris.

A guard of twenty men under Boynton and Gaitright hold the opera house and the Teller people are refused admission.

In a published statement, Chairman Blood intimated that I. N. Stevens, vice chairman of the national silver party during the last presidential campaign, and others arranged with a gang of thugs to come from Denver and assist in capturing the theatre. Mr. Stevens brands this statement as "absolutely false" and says he knows nothing about the opera house affair.

At Camp Thomas.

Chickamauga Military Park, September 7.--Kinney, the First Mississippi man who made a murderous assault on Colonel Govan, was sent under detail of five men today to St. Francis hospital, as August 26, he served out his term of five years, fixed by the court-martial.

The investigation of the Second division hospital, instituted by General Breckenridge on charges preferred by Colonel Chandler, of the Second Arkansas, was concluded today. The finding of the commission has not been made public and all that was given out was "that some very unpleasant things were found."

The reports of the various hospitals for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today show the following: Deaths, 5, in hospitals 708, in quarters 306; of the sick 325 are typhoid fever; 68 were released on furloughs.

Emperor William's Peace Maker.

Porta, West Phalia, September 7.--Emperor William, speaking at a banquet here this evening on the subject of the government labors, said:

"Peace will never be better guaranteed than by the German army, thoroughly efficient and prepared for war, sections of which we now have the pleasing opportunity of seeing and admiring. God grant we may always be able to care for the world's peace with this keen and well preserved weapon."

Mississippi Still Quarantines New Orleans.

New Orleans, September 7.--The Mississippi state board of health, despite the official declaration by the state, marine hospital and Alabama authorities that the suspicious cases reported by Dr. Dunn were not yellow fever, has not taken off its quarantine. However, the quarantine against freight was modified to conform with the rules of the Atlanta convention. Alabama has promptly removed all quarantines.

England's Influence in China.

Pekin, September 7.--Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. It is presumed this was done in accordance with the demand which, it was rumored, the British minister here, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, was instructed to make on account of the alleged general partiality of the great Chinaman to Russia, culminating in Great Britain being deprived of the contract for the Pekin-Hankow railroad, by giving the Russo-Chinese bank financial control of the road.